

THE BOSTON MORNING POST.

PUBLISHED DAILY, AT NO. 21 WATER STREET, BY BEALS & GREENE.—CHARLES GORDON GREENE,

VOLUME VIII. NO. 45.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1835.

EDITOR.

PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

PRICE \$6

POETRY.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

WHY THE MEN DONT PROPOSE?

"Why don't the men propose?" indeed?

I wonder why they do!

When from a sober single life,

Such benefits a curse;

I wonder most that women boast

They may score of beauty,

Yet sit and sigh; and sadly cry—

"Why don't the men propose?"

It is very well to grieve each belle

At revel or at rout;

To see them flit, with jewels girt

Their fairy forms about,

No quiet scene, to intervene,

The youthful reveller knows;

Yet will she sigh, and sadly cry—

"Why don't the men propose?"

Romance they read—realty—

It is studied by a few;

Each lady scribbles poetry,

And thinks herself a bluebird;

Fancy a curtain-lecture read

In poetry and prose!

How can they sign, and sadly cry—

"Why don't the men propose?"

Silks, satins, millinery new,

And bals (of course) abound;

Such proofs of their extravagance,

All steadier thoughts conform,

Balls, Music-muster, all that brings

Entertainment to a close,

Cry out against that silly cry—

"Why don't the men propose?"

If, 'spite of all, some "simple swain"

Will play the constant beau,

In vain he tries; *ta belle* replies,

In angry accents, "No."

The fault is not with us, I'm sure

(That ev'ry body knows);

Yet still they play the idle cry—

"Why don't the men propose?"

—Intended as an answer to "Why don't the men propose?"

By T. H. Bayly.

FEMALE HEROISM AND MAGNANIMITY.

We are assured that the following extraordinary narrative is strictly accurate in all its details:

The acceptance of a most splendid villa, furnished with costly comfort, presented to an English widow lady, by a French nobleman of high distinction, in gratitude for the preservation of his child by that lady during the revolution in Paris, in 1830, has been most firmly and positively refused. Since those memorable days, every attempt had failed to discover the preserver of the child—and the only knowledge gained was, that an English widow lady, pale, exhausted, her dress much torn, and nearly drenched with blood, had come from amidst a heavy discharge of cannon, silently entered the nobleman's apartment, and, tenderly placing her little charge upon the soft, bowed, and retired too swiftly to be traced.

A trivial circumstance a few weeks since, led to the discovery of the lady's name and residence. Upon reading the document which put her in possession of the noble gift, she remained for a few moments silent and thoughtful; then turning to the legal gentlemen sent by the nobleman to witness her signature of acceptance, she addressed them in these beautiful words—

"Tell the father of the child I protected in the hour of peril, I return his offering with grateful feelings—thanks are not due to me, let them be given to that Being who, in the moment of danger, allowed me strength of mind to encounter the bloody scene. My reward claims no other notice than the inward consciousness I feel of having only performed a Christian duty; and tell him, the motto I rest upon to guide my actions, is to endeavour to do towards others, as I would have wished them to have done towards me, under similar circumstances."

A magnificent painting is in preparation, representing the awful period of the child's rescue, from an accurate sketch drawn by the officer who rode the charger stopped by her heroic courage, and who obtained an interview a few days since to entreat her permission for its execution, which has been granted, provided her name remain undivulged during her life-time. And an eminent artist is now employed in taking her likeness.

The painting represents the lady in her widow's dress, on one knee, extricating, with her left hand, a lovely child from the dead body of its nurse, who had fallen a victim to the discharge of a musket. Her right hand firmly grasps the bridle, and arrests in its progress a powerful charger, whose fore feet trample on her dress.

The mounted officer, impatient to proceed, appears withdrawing his sword from the wound he had inflicted on her arm, and from which the blood flows copiously. Near her stands a furious looking soldier, displaying on the point of his bayonet a remnant of the widow's cap, which he has torn, when directing his aim towards the child; and in the back-ground is seen the nobleman's carriage broken by the populace. Underneath are inscribed the simple but effective words she addressed to the officer at the moment of receiving the wound:— "Soldier—if you are a father, spare my arm to support this child."

During the officer's interview with the lady, he expressed a hope that she had not suffered much pain from the wound his sword had given; when she partly uncovered her arm, and assured him, that the scar she wore, only reminded her of his humanity, and that she felt happy in the opportunity afforded her of thanking him for preventing the destructive weapon from inflicting severer injury. It is the intention of the nobleman to visit England with his child early in the spring, and to conduct the widow to his residence, where he intends to welcome the preserver of his child with princely splendor, and where the benevolence of this noble-minded woman will be prized.—*London Court Journal*.

NEW GOODS.—SETH S. LYNDE, Pemberton Hill, has just made the following additions to his extensive stock of Dry Goods:—

Splendid blond gauze veils and peltries

Do black lace veils and capes

Rich printed merinos, a new article

Do 1/2 price, suitable for yellow shades

Cashmere and black mohair, various styles

Twisted mezzotinto, 6-4 wide, for children's dresses

French 6-4 boulevards, black silk cambric

Thread laces meuddings—hobnail to do and insertings

Cases dark rich calicoes—twisted cashmere prints

Ladies' and children's Alana gloves

500 lbs bonnet wire—complete assortment of splendid bonnet silks and satins—a valuable addition to the usual well filled stock of ribbons.

ff—oct 3

SITUATION WANTED.—A married young man wishes to get employment as Clerk, Book-Keper, Store-keeper, &c &c. He is well acquainted with foreign languages and has a general knowledge of business. He has no objection to go to any part of the United States or to make a voyage to the East or West Indies. As employment is the greatest object, the compensation will be moderate.

Apply to J. A. SILLOWAY, 26 Exchange st.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young man in a wholesale West India Goods store—apply to J. A. SILLOWAY, 26 Exchange st.

Also—wanted, a first rate salesman in a dry goods store, Jan 3

BERSIAN SHAWLS.—1 case containing 30 7-4 and 8-4 Persian Shawls—very rich oriental patterns—the first of the article ever offered in this country.

—ALSO—

Another invoice of real Cashmere Scarfs—some very elegant, and designed for the Opera or Theatre. For sale by K. WHITAKER. isds. 2s 2m J14

ENGLISH SLIPPERS T HALF PRICE.—60 dozen black, white and colored Satin and Morocco French Slippers, slightly spotted—for sale by S. S. LYNDE.

DAG SALT.—700 bags fine blown Liverpool Salt 10 to the ton—for sale by FERDINAND E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf. 2s 2w J15

BLACK OSTRICH PLUMES.—300 bunches for sale by S. S. LYNDE.

SIMPSON ON POPULAR EDUCATION.—A Necessity of Popular Education as a National Object, with hints on the treatment of Criminals, and observations on homicidal insanity—by James Simpson. This day published by MARSH, CAPE & LYON, 13 Washington street. J 19

OLD PORT WINE.—13 pipes Old Port Wine, entitled to debenture, Hunt, Newman, Russ & Co. double diamond brand—the highest grade of wine shipped by that house. For sale by JOHN TYLER, at 9 Central wharf. J 14

COGNAC BRANDY.—10 half pipes, "A. Seignette" brand, now landing from s/cn Cambridge, and entitled to debenture—for sale by JAMES LEEDS, JR. & CO. 18 Long wharf. nov 11

CARD TO THE LADIES.—T. O. PRISCALL is constantly making a splendid assortment of Satin Bonnets at his factory, Congress square and 3 State street. J 15

GROUND LOGWOOD.—In tierces and bbls, warranted to the present season, just received and ready for sale at 10 Congress street, suitable for Surtouts. A prime lot of Harrington's Petersham and Lion skin, which are much wanted at the present season.

Any of the above will be made up at short notice in the latest fashions, and in as good style as elsewhere.

Also—a good assortment of New Stocks, Suspenders, Linen Bosoms, Collars, Deer Skin Waistcoats, Drawers, Linen's Wool and Flannel, with a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing which will be sold at the lowest cash price and as good as can be found elsewhere. Those that are in want of winter clothing are desired to call before purchasing.

E. P. MITMAN, Jr. No 12 Congress st. Boston.

MESS BEEF.—50 bbls Mess Beef, Boston inspection, for sale by KENDALL & KINGSBURY, 17 India wharf. d25

SYRUP FIGS.—500 drums superior, balance of a late importation—for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf. J 15

BOX FRUIT.—300 boxes Gibraltar bunch Raisins; 100 do Malaga do do, in fine order—for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf. is2w J10

MESS BEEF.—50 bbls Mess Beef, Boston inspection, for sale by KENDALL & KINGSBURY, 17 India wharf. d25

GERMAN MOCCASINS.—One case, assorted sizes, of the above seasonable article, just received, and for sale by E. K. WHITAKER. epis. 2s 2f J 26

EMBROIDERED WORSTED HOSE.—Paleated FLOOR CLOTHS—for sale by S. S. LYNDE.

HIDES.—40 st Domingo and 320 Buenos Ayres Hides for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf. J 14

BLACK PLUSH for Ladies' Hats—for sale by S. S. LYNDE.

ENTLEMEN'S WHITE SILK GLOVES.—For sale by S. S. LYNDE, Pemberton hill. J 20

ROSIN.—No 1 and common, for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf. J 19

FRENCH COTTON FLANNELS.—For sale by S. S. LYNDE, Pemberton Hill. J 25

500 BRLS KENNEBECK CIDER.—of prime quality, just received and for sale by S. E. BENSON, 42 Commercial st.

WANTED.—In a Tailoring establishment, a young man as a Cutter—apply at this office. J 12

NO LET.—Part of a house in Milk street, Also—half a brick house in Warren st, rent 125 per year—apply to C. ONTHAWAY's office, No 14 Milk st. d27

JOHNSTON'S SCRAPS FOR 1835.—Just published and for sale at MARSH'S, 34 Washington st. d12

GIILT COMBS.—\$1 25 each, at WARREN THAYER'S No 22 Hanover st. a28

EXTRA QUALITY blue black Pelisse Satins.—a few pieces for sale by S. S. LYNDE. d9

CITY INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.—for the mutual benefit of Domestics and their employers, No 4 Brattle street, nov 1

WILLIAM H. ROGERS' Imperial Stock Manufactory.—No 6 Joy's Buildings. may 17

WANTED.—A young man in a private family.

Also—a young man in a hotel—apply at 4 Brattle square. J 5

HOUSES—HOUSES—HOUSES.—Large and small houses, parts of houses, and single rooms in every part of the city to let by J. A. SILLOWAY, 25 Exchange st.

CAMPACHY LOGWOOD.—200 tons first quality, for sale by KENDALL & KINGSBURY, 17 India wharf. o21—epist

COLUMBIAN CORN SALVAGE.—A pleasant and effectual cure for Corns, prepared by D. DAVIS, Cambridge, Mass. The above article may be had in any quantity of TROT & CO. No 122 State st, and E. S. HOLDEN, corner of Beacon and Charles st. Boston. epistw—2aw3m d10

SHAKERS' HERBS.—2000 pounds of the different kinds, in pound packages, making a complete assortment, having a very superior quality of ROSE WATER, distilled by the Shakers, just received and for sale in quantities to suit, at GEYER'S Medicine store, 101 Hanover st, junction of Salem street. J 25

ECHES.—10,000 Foreign Leeches, large size, just received, and for sale at GEYER'S Apothecary Store, 14 Hanover street, corner of Salem st. oct 21

BOARD.—A young lady wishes for Board in a private family in the vicinity of Bowdoin square—Inquire of W. COCHRAN, 112 Court st. J 12

WANTED.—A young man in a restorator.

Also—a journeyman turner—apply at No 4 Brattle square. J 13

WET NURSE.—A young married woman of good city references, wishes to obtain a situation as Wet Nurse. Apply to W. P. COCHRAN, 112 Court st. J 13

WANTED.—A competent person to superintend an extensive Oyster and Refreshment room.

Also—a young man in a retail West India goods store.

Also—wanted a young man to do and sell insertings

Cases dark rich calicoes—twisted cashmere prints

Ladies' and children's Alana gloves

500 lbs bonnet wire—complete assortment of splendid bonnet silks and satins—a valuable addition to the usual well filled stock of ribbons. ff—oct 3

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1835.

Washington, Saturday, January 10.

The Senate did not sit to day, but the House of Representatives, Mr. Polk, chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to suspend conditionally the receipt of the bills and notes of the Bank of the U. States and its branches, in payment of debts to the U. States.

The bill provides, "That from and after the passage of this act the bills or notes of the Bank of the U. S. made payable, or which shall have become payable, on demand, shall not be receivable in any payment to the U. S. Provided, That if said Bank shall pay into the Treasury the full amount of dividends of profits on the capital stock of said Bank, owned by the U. S., heretofore withheld from the Treasury by said Bank, it shall upon such payment into the Treasury, be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to authorise the receipt of such bills or notes in payment to the United States, for a period extending to the expiration of the charter of said Bank on the 3d March of 1836."

This important bill was read twice and committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and will be called up in about ten days.

Mr. Polk also stated that he was instructed by the Committee of Ways and Means to give notice that at as early a day as was practicable, a motion would be made to take up the several bills relating to the Bank of the U. States, and the regulation of the deposits in the state banks. That the Committee had hitherto abstained from pressing the consideration of the bills referred to, from a disinclination to interfere with the other necessary business of the House. He repeated that the bills would be called up at the earliest possible period.

A report from the Secretary of the Treasury shewing the comparative rate of exchange as charged by the U. Bank and its branches and the state banks, was also laid before the house by the Speaker. Of this paper ten thousand extra copies were ordered to be printed.

The bill making compensation to Commodore Hull for services rendered as Navy agent at this place, during the time he was commandant of the yard, came up again for consideration. Mr. Binney spoke at some length in support of the bill, and with his usual ability, not forgetting those nice metaphysical distinctions, and legal sophistry, for which he was so distinguished in his speech upon the deposite question last session. But the house could not be proselyted to his opinions, and they negatived the bill by the decisive majority of, yeas 127, nays 61.

The letter from our Washington Correspondent, under date of Jan. 9, published yesterday morning, was printed before we read it—had we perused it, as we generally do, before it went into the compositor's hands, we certainly should have erased the charges of "cowardice," and of being a "professed duellist," which it alleged against Gen. Duff Green. Although our political feelings and opinions are in direct opposition to those entertained by Gen. Green, we cannot, on that account, consent to do wrong to his private character. None who know Gen. Green will doubt his personal courage, and we have always understood that he was restrained by his religious sentiments from the practice of duelling.

Banks and Banking.—A dislike to large monied incorporations, and monopolies of all kinds, is becoming more and more prevalent in this community.—Among the institutions that fall under these classes, and which are commanding at this time a full share of public attention, are Banks.

The Banking institutions of this State are probably on as good a footing, both as relates to safety and public utility, as in any State of the Union; and the gentlemen who manage them are, as a whole, undoubtedly as high-minded, honest and capable, as those in the direction of any similar institutions anywhere else. The Banks, too, are so fastened upon us by legal enactments, so banded together by the ties of private interests, and so associated with the policy and habits of the State, that it would be both impracticable and inexpedient to attempt their suppression at once. It is, however, important that the people become better informed respecting the actual influence of these institutions upon their industry, and their general welfare, than they are at present.

Banks, according to the general impression, create capital, and are hence thought to be useful in promoting trade and industry. This, however, is a mistake.—**Banks create no capital**—they simply concentrate that which already exists. That wealth which constitutes the capital of a bank, must exist before the organization of the Bank. Different individuals own it, and put it together to form the capital of a banking copartnership, called in law a bank. The capital of the bank is formed, then, not by creating new capital, but by concentrating, from the hands of individuals, existing wealth. The bank, from its first organization, continues the process of concentrating, by borrowing with or without paying interest. The whole means which a bank uses, is its original stock capital—deposits with or without interest, and its circulation. The deposits are capital, which, like its stock capital, exist before being placed in the keeping of the bank—they are capital concentrated, not created by the bank. Its circulation, too, is not capital, but the means by which it draws capital to its vaults and within its control. The promissory notes which the bank issues, and which pass for money, have no intrinsic value, in themselves. The person who receives those notes in payment for his labor, his goods, or his produce, and not the bank, furnishes the capital, which they represent. The commodity sold, and not the bank note, is the capital. But the bank which issues the note, and not the man who furnishes the commodity, draws interest on, and derives the profits from, the capital furnished.

Banks, then, it is quite evident, create no capital, but simply accumulate and control that which already exists. From this incontrovertible position, let us commence a survey of the influence of banks upon the interests of the public. The first objection against them that we propose to examine, is, the large amount which they absorb in the expenses of carrying them on, from the productive industry of the country. We have

shown that banks create no capital, the business of banking being a non-productive employment. Banks are not producers—and what they accumulate is absorbed, and must always be absorbed, from productive labor—it can come from no other source. There are upwards of one hundred banks in this State, yielding a nominal capital of rising twenty-nine millions of dollars. The expense of carrying on these banks, in salaries and other contingent outlays, cannot fall short of half a million of dollars yearly. This vast sum is annually abstracted from the earnings of those who labor in productive employments. And this bears but a small proportion to the amount abstracted from the earnings of labor by those who use this accumulated capital, the favored borrowers of the banks, and who, in consequence of these facilities, monopolize, in a larger or smaller market, such articles as will pay them a profit. All these gains will be found, when traced to their source, to come from the productive labor of the community—that being the source of all value, they can come from none other. The beautiful edifice, which the Suffolk Bank in this city has recently erected in State street, at a cost little, if any, less than one hundred thousand dollars, is a part, and a part only, of the fruits of the tribute which is levied upon the country banks. These banks, in turn, have levied their respective quotas of this tribute upon their customers, who, in turn again, have assessed it upon another class, the producers. We cannot trace all the windings of these complicated operations, but we know that the productive labor furnishes the means, and that the rich stockholders of the Suffolk Bank get them. And similar results are seen in the operations of all other banks.

The circulation and deposits of the banks in this State, not drawing interest, according to the last returns, were upwards of ten millions of dollars more than the specie in their vaults. Ten millions, at 6 per cent. per annum, give six hundred thousand dollars a-year, which the banks derive from this process of concentrating wealth.

The banks maintain a corps of salaried officers, who thus, as has been shown, are maintained in a business that creates no wealth—yet they live upon the public, at an expense of half a million of dollars yearly—a sum equal to the expenses of all the State Governments of New England, Massachusetts excepted: but the people who pay them, have no voice in their selection, nor in fixing their salaries. Many of these men are the most eager and busy at getting up new, and fastening old monopolies and burdens upon the public. The Legislature would do a good act if they were to require these corporations to make a report every year in October, to be laid before the next Legislature, giving the names of all their salaried officers, with the sum paid to each, and also an account of all the expenses of each bank for the year previous. With this information before them, the people could be better able to propose future remedies for existing evils, which are great and oppressive. We hope this, or some similar measure, may be introduced into the Legislature this winter. This is a matter of vital interest to the producing classes, and a question entirely disconnected with the party politics of the day. It is a measure that may lead to bettering the condition of the farmer, mechanic and laborer, and it is for them to decide upon its adoption.

Governor's Message.—Gov. Davis's Message to the Legislature was delivered on Tuesday. Its extreme length—it fills a whole page of the Daily Advertiser—renders it impracticable for us to republish it entire.—The following extracts contain its most important points

After a number of introductory remarks, His Excellency proceeds to consider the Finances of the State, which he says claim the first consideration:—

The funds have been derived as follows during the past year:

Balance in the Treasury on the first of January last

On sales at Auction,

Tax on Banks,

Interest on the funds received from the United States in part for military services and disbursements during the late war,

Proceeds of the sales of Public Lands,

All other sources,

\$52,873 34
41,655 35
294,452 10
14,050 00
50,253 55
9,556 96

\$462,341 39

The expenditures during the same period have been as follows:

For the support of Government, other than the pay of Councillors, Senators and Representatives,

For the pay of Councillors, Senators and Representatives,

For the support of Paupers, embracing some payments to Sheriffs, Coroners, &c.,

For balances due to the several Counties,

For Adjutant General and Quartermaster General's Department,

For Agricultural Societies, Asylums for deaf, dumb and blind persons, for Hospitals and Worcester and Rainsford Island, pensions and gratuities to soldiers,

For public printing, interest on loans, survey of the State, repairs of the State House, and many other disbursements made under laws and resolves,

Balance in the Treasury January 1st, including \$10,268 60, derived from the Warren Bridge, and not available,

96,429 49

\$459,009 90

With the exception of some small disbursements, the amount of which is not before me, the above presents an accurate statement of the financial operations during the last year.

By analyzing the details as exhibited by the Treasurer, it will appear that one hundred and one thousand dollars have been applied, almost exclusively, to charitable purposes; that \$105,313 were absorbed in paying the Councillors, Senators and Representatives; and that it has required about \$80,000 to sustain the Judicial Tribunals and a due administration of criminal law.

16,000 acres of the public lands, producing over \$25,000 have been sold during the year: the demand has diminished of late. A brief allusion is made to the North Eastern boundary question, which is still open.

By an abstract showing the condition of the Banks on the first Saturday of May last, it appears that the capital stock paid in, was \$29,409,450, which has been somewhat increased since. The bills in circulation amounted to \$7,650,146. Gold and Silver on hand, to \$1,160,296.

A return under the law of last Session, has been made for the first time, of the condition of the Institutions for Savings, by which it appears that, twenty-two corporations of this description are in successful operation—that the number of depositors is 24,256—the

amount deposited \$3,407,773 90. The amount of dividends for the year \$138,576 53, and the whole expense of conducting the establishments \$10,966 67 during the same time.

The State Prison at Charlestown is in a condition that will afford great satisfaction to the public. His Excellency gives a very gratifying account of it.

The State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, during the past year has been in successful operation, and most of all the benefits anticipated have been realised from this disinterested public charity.

The claim of the State upon the United States for military services and disbursements during the late war claims the attention of His Excellency. An elaborate history of it is given. About one third of the speech relates to this subject.

The Militia is the next subject touched upon. "No one who loves the Commonwealth (says his Excellency) who cherishes a regard for the constitution, who desires protection from the laws, and the blessings of equality which they are designed to establish, who joys in the facility of the past, or casts his hopes forward upon the continuance of our singular happiness as a free people, can fail to place a high estimate upon a well organized Militia—to honor its usefulness, and to uphold it with patriotic ardor, as the strong arm which in extremities must save our peaceable institutions from the rude assaults of violence."

Education and some other subjects next engage the attention of Governor Davis, who says: "The culture of the human mind ever has been, and I trust will continue to be a matter of the most anxious solicitude with the people of this Commonwealth, for industry, purified by good morals, and guided by knowledge, is the great leading element of our prosperity."

The mode of electing Representatives is referred to. His Excellency says, that large Legislative bodies do not afford a favorable theatre for the successful action of corruption, intrigue or bribery. There is, however, a reasonable limit, and the number may be too large.—An opinion has long been entertained by many, probably a majority of the citizens, that our constitutional number may be diminished without detriment to the public interests, and the question ought to be met by promptly submitting it for the action of the people.

A considerable part of the speech is devoted to the subject of the surveys of the Commonwealth, and to a reform in the poor laws of the State.

Miss Lane's Benefit.—Considerable interest is felt to witness the performance of this young and very promising actress, in the character of *Helen*—her remarkable precocity has won for her many friends, and this evening they will have an opportunity to gratify themselves and manifest their approbation of an estimable young lady by visiting the *Warren*, where the *Hunchback* is always well played.

Our friend Porter has got hold of the *N. Y. Spirit of the Times* again, and in truth it appears like old *Times* once more. It is the very thing it pretends to be—"The Spirit of the Times."

The Sixth Annual Ball for the Benefit of the New York Fire Department Fund will take place at the Park Theatre, on Monday evening, the 26th inst.

The Eighth of January was celebrated in splendid style at Portland. The Hon. JOHN ANDERSON presided at the table.

Four or five cases of Small Pox have occurred at Wakefield, N. H. Precautions have been taken to prevent its spread.

The Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, and the Payment of the National Debt.—This triumphant day was most enthusiastically celebrated. The Vice President and the Democratic members of the Senate—the Speaker of the House and the Republicans of the body—and all the members of the President's Cabinet, were present. There were, besides, a great number of citizens from various quarters of the Union who joined in the festivity. We believe such an interesting, impressive, and splendid celebration, was never before witnessed in this city. We shall not, however, anticipate the account of the proceedings, which will doubtless be laid before the public by the Committee of Arrangements.—*Wash. Globe.*

Rogue Caught.—We learn from the Newark Advertiser, that William Platt, *Esquire*, a Justice of the Peace, implicated in the piracies at Barnegat Inlet has been apprehended, and has given bonds to the amount of \$4000, for his appearance at Court. Owing to detentions, the officers did not enter the village until after daylight, when the alarm being given, the Justice made his escape into the woods, but was pursued, his tracks in the snow being visible, and he was finally brought to bay in a pine barren, after a pursuit of about three miles.—*Merc.*

Miss Afong Moy is about to quit this city for the South, notwithstanding the very considerable crowds who continue to be attracted by her little feet. An absurd cruelty of fashion by the way, which we understand she says, does not appear to her at all more strange than some of the fashions she notices in the ladies who visit her.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

The Packets for Havre and Liverpool were not able to get to sea yesterday, on account of the ice. The news of the Report of the Senate's Committee on our relations with France, will of course go out by these Packets.—*Ibid.*

Charles Wade, a desperate fellow, who had escaped from Prison at Columbus, Ohio, was shot dead by a party who were in pursuit of him. He was armed, and had discharged one pistol, and was in the act of firing another, when killed.

Town Meeting.—An adjourned town meeting was held yesterday, to take into consideration the expediency of a union of the towns of Newbury and Newburyport. After some discussion, the question was taken, and decided in the negative.

The Vice Chancellor has refused to grant an injunction against the Hickories, who, in the division of opinion, retain possession of the church property. The refusal is granted on the ground that the property will not be injured or destroyed.—*N. Y. Star.*

United States Senate.—The legislature of Maryland on Wednesday last, elected Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. United States Senator from that State, in the place of Judge Chambers.

The Arch is completed over the Worcester Railroad, where it crosses Washington street, and that avenue is no longer obstructed.—*Trans.*

Another of the granite pillars for the Court House arrived in the city yesterday noon, drawn by 66 yoke of oxen and 12 horses. It is estimated to weigh 58 tons.—*Ibid.*

Matthew Carey presided at a recent meeting in Philadelphia, to devise means of relieving the poor, and 400 dollars were subscribed, as a commencement of the benevolent work.

Suicide.—An elderly lady put an end to her existence on Sunday last, by jumping into a mill-pond, near Mt. Holly, N. J. She was temporarily insane.

A recent meeting of the butchers of R——a, England, one of them made the following creditable and pathetic appeal on the advantages of railroads:

"Among other advantages," said he, "look at that which affects the pigs brought to market! They will be saved the fatigues of their journey, poor things!—They will not, as now, run down all their flesh, poor things! They will not, as now, run down all their taste and flavor, poor things!" (Loud cheers.)

POLICE COURT.

Horrible Butcher!—The world is in aajar—crimes accumulate with unexampled rapidity, and astonish with their portentous magnitude and atrocity; and rape, rapine, and deeds of blood are rife in our land. Even our own peaceful city was, on Saturday night, the theatre of a dreadful domestic tragedy, unrivaled and unparalleled, by the darkest dramatic horror ever enacted on the scenic stage. Though some pains had been taken to preserve secrecy in relation to the affair, from motives of policy, its occurrence was generally suspected yesterday forenoon; and at an early hour a large concourse of citizens repaired to the court house, to ascertain the facts, and emissaries from evening and morning journals were on the alert, to glean a skeleton of the facts for their respective readers. So great was the desire to get at the truth of the astounding rumor, that a direct, but unsuccessful application was made to a supposed paragraphist, present in court, to furnish an evening editor with correct information "dressed up in his peculiar and happy style."

It appears that a couple of young male orphans kept a bachelor's hall in a lone dwelling in George street, where they were daily visited by, and often experienced the liberal bounty of an individual, who took a lively interest in their welfare. They had not quite "reached man's estate;" and now, alas! one of them never can—even, though before, he might have hoped

to have equalled or surpassed many who wear the human form—for Rolla truly says, all are not men that wear that form—and, therefore, the *form*, by the soundest deduction of logic, is not a necessary attribute of manhood. On Sunday evening, their philanthropic guardian (whether duly so appointed by a Judge of Probate, does not appear) paid them his usual periodical visit, and viewed with looks of fond complacency their vigorous appetites, contented condition, and gradually developing beauties. He remained with them, caressing and patting them on their heads and cheeks, till they manifested indications that the drowsy god of sleep oppressed their eyelids, when, with a warm wish that they might "steep their senses in forgetfulness," he left them affectionately extended together in the warmest corner of their humble cottage, little dreaming what a single night might bring forth, or destroy.

The next morning, with the ever watchful vigilance of genuine benevolence, he made a call upon his young wards, with his morning offering, expecting to be welcomed with their usual and peculiar sonorous salute, the thrill, melodious tones of which, though often attempted, have never been successfully imitated by any of our musicians. But all was silence—solemn and ominous; and, with a feeling of mysterious awe and apprehension, he ventured to raise the latch of the tenement, and was about to enter, when he shrank back

aghast at the frightful spectacle of clotted gore, which deeply encrusted the ground floor of the apartment.—Gathering desperate courage from his frantic fear, he rushed into the bloody scene in quest of the revolting sight that met his astonished vision. The only object that met his glance was the sleeping form of one of the objects of his tender solicitude, quietly reposing in the very attitude in which he left him on the preceding evening. That a dreadful deed had been consummated within the narrow precincts of their abode, the blood upon the floor and the wooden walls, left no traces of doubt upon his mind, but the smile of innocence that played over the countenance of the unconscious slumberer before him, united with the absence of his beloved brother, led him at once to acquit him of all participation in the dreadful crime.

The worthy guardian, unwilling to put the perpetrators of the deed on their guard by creating an alarm, passed the forenoon in a species of moody melancholy madness till dinner time, when he was informed that a suspicious looking colored woman, in George street, was seen stealthily wiping large spots of fresh blood from her door step, by candle light in the morning. This fresh corroborating and tragical circumstance, formed a clue for the detection of the awful mystery, and after the harrowed feelings aroused by the appalling fact had in some degree subsided, he called upon a constable to accompany him to the suspected haunt, to which they instantly repaired, in sorrow and trepidation. They entered the house and forced themselves into an upper back chamber, in which they discovered the corpse savagely mangled and crushed into a hoghead. The officer, who unitied in himself the combined and co-equal capacities of constable, coroner, and surgeon, immediately resolved himself into a coroner's inquest, and proceeded in due form to examine the body, and all the circumstances connected with the shocking transaction.

In one corner of the room was found a large axe, the head and handle of which was dyed with blood, and, in the fleshly muscular envelopment of which it made a deep incision, the existence of which was scientifically indicated by the exhibition of a large quantity of extravasated blood. The constable, in his medical capacity, was not prepared to give a decided opinion, whether the death was produced by the fracture in the skull; the elision in the carotid artery; the laceration in the inner side of the shoulder, or by the admission of common atmospheric air into the dismembered veins, which prevented a return of the blood to the heart; he rather inclined to the opinion, that death ensued from the combined effects of all four causes.

To cap the climax, cannibalism was about to be added to the catalogue of crimes committed on the defunct, a part of whose flesh, cut in the similitude of a steak, was found hissing and broiling in a frying pan, on the fire.

The occupants of the chamber—John William Barber and Rebecca Beck—were arrested, and have been committed for trial, before a competent tribunal.

Though the deceased cannot be said to have "died a natural death," yet it was very natural that no animated being could live long under such treatment—no, not even a PIG.

Also at sea Theba, Morgan, Balt., via Vineyard—driven to sea in the same gale—damaged cargo of corn and flour, and sails, spars &c.

Also, sch Phidal, for Boston—slipped cables at Tarpaulin Cove 6th—lost overboard Chester Easters, of Portland.

U.S. frigate Potomac, Capt. Nicholson, hence Oct. 20, arrived at Gibraltar Nov. 13.

At Batavia Aug 3 and 9, Paluine; Aurelius, and Cynthia. At Leghorn previous to Nov. 22, Tom Cringle, Cobb, New Orleans.

At Alicante 21st, Ganges, Brown, hence.

At Gibraltar Nov. 14, Newton, Hathaway, Boston.

The Anna Bradford, an Anchored for Boston, at Fiekkelord Nov. 11, for reward.

At Cadiz the Alcione, Buntin, Fondeaux; 11th, Franklin, Silver New York; 13th, Col. Howard New York.

At Rochelle, Dec. 1, Java, Clewley, New York.

In the Texel 3rd, Hippo, Ferdinand Baltimore.

Sailed on Cronstadt 17th Nov., Dryno, Upton, Boston, and got clear of the ice.

Cronstadt Nov. 22—Four Americans reported below.

SPOKEN.

Dec. 13, and 15, ships St. Cloud, ann Tamenend; in N. Orleans.

Jan. 10, Sandy Hook 20 miles, brig Junius, Plummer, Baltimore, for Boston, blown out of the Vineyard sound—was supplied by the relief boat T. H. Smith, which conveyed 2 of her men, frostbitten, to the New York Hospital.

NEWBURYPORT, Jan. 13—below, ship Alcione, Buntin, Cadiz; brig Aladdin.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—arr Sw bark Minerva, Winthrop, Gedde; brig Harbinger, Savage, Fayal, via Edgartown, for Boston, having been blown out of S. Channel; Planet, Gonavas, via Vineyard; having been blown off, suffered much in hull, rigging, &c.; Geo Ryan, Davis, Marcellus.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10—Arr. Ariel, Emery, Boston, for Philadelphia, at Bonny Hook, lost both cables and anchors, and was run on the beach, where she now lies—will probably be got off without damage.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10—The Sabat, in St. Domingo, for Balt., is ashore inside Cape Henry.

SAVANNAH Jan. 2—cleared sch Malawasca, Kelly, West Indies.

Sailed Lincoln, Eaton, W. Indies; Macon, and Paramount, N. Orleans.

MOBILE, Dec. 23—arr ships Elisha Dennison, Lane, and America, Floyd, New York.

Brig Alfred, Mitchell, Portland; schs America, Nassau; Josephine, Phidal, Philadelphia.

25th—arr ships Medora, Pike, Newburyport; Colossus, Philadelphia.

Cleared brig Nabob, Putnam, New York; Driver, Grimes, Tampico.

27th—arr ship Kensington, Curtis, Philadelphia.

Cid ship Mary & Harriet, Tibbets, Havre; sch Black Hawk, Pensacola.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21—arr brig Frances, Merriman, Portland.

Cleared ship Ruthless, Chase, Liverpool; Margaret Forbes, King, Boston; Nashville, Rathbone, N. York; brig Ann Maria, Jones, Boston.

23rd—arr ship Nashville, Rathbone, N. York; brig Falstaff, Harvey, Savanna 70; ships Ellen Brooks, in Boston; Mrs. Greenock; brig Tansaw, Averill, Mahine; Leonidas, Gladwin, Providence; Pacific, Richardson, McDear, schs Hiltz, Tom, Chase, Apalachicola; Tetum, and J. J. Simpson, in Tampa, with \$97,500, in specie, Ontario, Thompson.

Cleared ships Ambassador, Upton, and Lotus, Watts, New York.

23d—arr brig Mary, Hill, Havana; Athas, and Washington's, Barge, Charleston.

Sch. Wildbore, Robinson, Tironostan; Jasper, Richardson, Mt. Desert.

Cleared brig Catherine, Flitner, and sch Pocahontas, Massury, N. York.

24th—arr bark Palestine, Conn, Boston; brig Corinthian, in Gardner.

Cleared ships Ryton, Akerman, Liverpool; Burnash, Webster, Portsmouth.

In the river, Choctaw, in Bath. At Grand Prairie, steam ship Connecticut, in N. York. The EM, ashore at McCull's.

STEAM PACKET, PORTLAND.

In answer to inquiries from many individuals in various parts of the country as to the time the steam packet "Portland" will be ready to commence her trips between this place and Boston, her size, &c.—the Directors of the "Cumberland Steam Navigation Company" with pleasure reply—that the "Portland" will be launched in April; will commence her trips in June next; will be about 450 tons burthen; will make three trips per week; and that she will be as perfect as the best materials and workmen can make her.

The Directors further announce, that they have determined to procure a steamer to run line early in the spring, to accommodate the public until the Portland shall be completed.

JAMES C. CHURCHILL, Director.

LEONARD BILLINGS, Director.

Portland, January 8, 1835.

FOR CALCUTTA.—To return to New York.

The super. MERCHANT, B. Lombard master, will be despatched on his voyage as soon as the harbor shall open. Mr George Brown will go out in her as supercargo. For passage, or freight, apply to S. E. BENSON, No. 42 Commercial street, or to the master on board, opposite.

d25

FOR BELFAST AND CASTINE.

WITH DESPATCH.

The regular packet sch. MERCANIC, J. Clark, master, will sail as above—for freight or passage, apply to S. E. BENSON, No. 42 Commercial st., or the master on board, opposite.

d25

FOR SALE.

The regular packet sch. MERCANIC, J. Clark, master, will sail as above—for freight or passage, apply to S. E. BENSON, No. 42 Commercial st., or the master on board, opposite.

d25

FOR HAVANA.

The superior coppered brig MARIA THERESA, Otis Taylor master, will sail for Havana on the 20th inst. For freight or passage apply to MARK HEALY, 55 Central wharf, Boston.

55

VOCAL MUSIC.—COLBURN & HEWS, Leader and Organist at Holis street Church, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they will commence a second quarter for instruction in Vocal Music, in Cheneau Hall, on Monday evening, Jan. 13, at 7 o'clock. Mr Colburn will take charge of the vocal department, and Mr. Heus will preside at the piano forte.

Terms per quarter—for ladies, \$2—gentlemen, \$3—payable in advance.

N. B.—It is desirable that all those who wish to attend should be present at the opening of the school.

Jan. 1, 1835.

Mrs. THOS PARKER.

THOS PARKER.

Two or three single gentlemen. Apply at No. 12 Bowdoin st.

d20

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board, parlor, and chamber, if required. Also, two or three single gentlemen. Apply at No. 12 Bowdoin st.

d20

BOARDING.—An excellent location, fine Rooms and a good Board for Members of the Legislature or citizens, may be had by addressing Philo through the Post Office.

J. 13

\$10 FOR HEAVY PETERSHAM COATS

FOR CLOTHES, AND HEAVY CLOTHES, BROAD STREETS, BOSTON.

WILDFISH & CO. Agents for the Manufacturers, have just received a large assortment of black, white, convex, flat and seamed suspenders, Pantaloons, Shirt and Peacock Buttons—Stay Rings &c. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine them, at 67 Congress st.

2W J. 13

WORK SHOP.—To let, a work shop, suitable for a Painter, or any mechanical business, centrally situated corner of Milk and Atkinson sts.—Inquire of H. BRUNSWICK, Furniture Warehouse, corner of Milk and Devonshire st., J. 13

WANTED.—A woman as a good Cook in a public house in this city, to whom liberal wages will be given—Inquire at the Tremont House, Court square.

J. 13

SURTOUTS, OVERCOATS, WRAPPERS & CLOAKS—and double breasted Vests, for sale at 31 Dock square, by ISAAC OSGOOD.

Garnments made to measure in the best manner.

Also—constantly for sale Cloths, Cassimères and Vestings d13

ecp2n

SOBE LET.—House No. 12 Curver street—apply to CHARLES MCINTIRE, 5 Exchange st.

J. 14

TREMONT THEATRE.

Fifth Appearance of Miss F. Jarman and Mr Ternan!

THIS EVENING, January 15,

Will be performed the admired Comedy of

AS YOU LIKE IT.

JACQUES, — — — — — MR TERNAN

Orlando, — — — — — Mr Smith

Touchstone, — — — — — Mr Andrews

ROSALIND, — — — — — Miss F. JARMAN

Celia, — — — — — Mrs Smith

To conclude with the Farce, called

THE SHIPWRECK;

Or the Land Pirates.

MISS F. JARMAN and Mr Ternan appear tomorrow.

* * * Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performance commences at 6 o'clock.

* * * Prices, 1st and 2d Tiers of Boxes \$1. Third Tier of Boxes 75 cents. Pit 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents.

17

MISS F. JARMAN and Mr Ternan appear tomorrow.

* * * Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performance commences at 6 o'clock.

* * * Prices, 1st and 2d Tiers of Boxes \$1. Third Tier of Boxes 75 cents. Pit 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents.

17

MISS F. JARMAN and Mr Ternan appear tomorrow.

* * * Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performance commences at 6 o'clock.

* * * Prices, 1st and 2d Tiers of Boxes \$1. Third Tier of Boxes 75 cents. Pit 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents.

17

MISS F. JARMAN and Mr Ternan appear tomorrow.

* * * Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performance commences at 6 o'clock.

* * * Prices, 1st and 2d Tiers of Boxes \$1. Third Tier of Boxes 75 cents. Pit 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents.

17

MISS F. JARMAN and Mr Ternan appear tomorrow.

* * * Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performance commences at 6 o'clock.

* * * Prices, 1st and 2d Tiers of Boxes \$1. Third Tier of Boxes 75 cents. Pit 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents.

17

MISS F. JARMAN and Mr Ternan appear tomorrow.

* * * Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performance commences at 6 o'clock.

* * * Prices, 1st and 2d Tiers of Boxes \$1. Third Tier of Boxes 75 cents. Pit 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents.

17

MISS F. JARMAN and Mr Ternan appear tomorrow.

* * * Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performance commences at 6 o'clock.

* * * Prices, 1st and 2d Tiers of Boxes \$1. Third Tier of Boxes 75 cents. Pit 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents.

17

MISS F. JARMAN and Mr Ternan appear tomorrow.

* * * Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performance commences at 6 o'clock.

* * * Prices, 1st and 2d Tiers of Boxes \$1. Third Tier of Boxes 75 cents. Pit 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents.

17

MISS F. JARMAN and Mr Ternan appear tomorrow.

* * * Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performance commences at 6 o'clock.

* * * Prices, 1st and 2d Tiers of Boxes \$1. Third Tier of Boxes 75 cents. Pit 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents.

17

MISS F. JARMAN and Mr Ternan appear tomorrow.

* * * Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performance commences at 6 o'clock.

* * * Prices, 1st and 2d Tiers of Boxes \$1. Third Tier of Boxes 75 cents. Pit 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents.

17

MISS F. JARMAN and Mr Ternan appear tomorrow.

* * * Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performance commences at 6 o'clock.

* * * Prices, 1st and 2d Tiers of Boxes \$1. Third Tier of Boxes 75 cents. Pit 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents.

17

MISS F. JARMAN and Mr Ternan appear tomorrow.

* * * Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performance commences at 6 o'clock.

* * * Prices, 1st and 2d Tiers of Boxes \$1. Third Tier of Boxes 75 cents. Pit 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents.

17

MISS F. JARMAN and Mr Ternan appear tomorrow.

* * * Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performance commences at 6 o'clock.

* * * Prices, 1st and 2d Tiers of Boxes \$1. Third Tier of Boxes 75 cents. Pit 50 cents. Gallery

